

ABSTRACT

The Relationship between Belief about Medication and Medication Adherence on Asthma Patients (Study at Primary Health care Center in Surabaya)

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Asthma is a chronic disease, that characterized by chronic airway inflammation causes bronchial hypereactivity. Asthma is a common, chronic respiratory disease affecting 1-18% of the population in many countries.

This study aimed to determine the relationship between belief about medication and medication adherence on asthma patients at primary health care centers in Surabaya. This study designed as cross-sectional using purposive sampling. The belief in medications was measured using Belief about Medication Questionnaire (BMQ) and the medication adherence was measured Medication Adherence Report Scale for Asthma (MARS-A).

There were 33 asthma patients participated in this study. The results showed that 45,5% patients with asthma used Salbutamol and 33,3% patients used Symbicort for their regular medication. More than 50% of participants used inhaler devices. The majority of participants had positive belief about medications. It also showed that the majority of respondents strongly believe about the needs and the effectiveness of medications. The Pearson test indicated that there was medium a relationship between BMQ-General Harm and MARS-A ($p=0,0000$, r value $-0,592$).

The belief about general harm of medications was corelated with the adherence in medications in patients with asthma in primary health care center in Surabaya.

Keyword : asthma, relationship belief and adherence, BMQ, MARS-A